

NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.

VOL. I.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1846.

No. 28

The National Police Gazette

BY EDWIN K. CAMP AND GEORGE WILKES,
CIRCULATION, 20,000 COPIES.

Containing the substance of all information received in cases of felony and of misdemeanors of an aggravated nature; and against violators of State Goods, against Thieves, and offenders against the laws, with the time, the place, and the circumstances of the offense—the names of persons charged with offenses who are known but not in custody, and a description of those who are not known; their appearance, dress, and other marks of identity—the names of accomplices and accessories, with every particular which may lead to their apprehension—a description, as accurate as possible, of property that has been stolen, and a minute description of stolen horses, for the purpose of tracing and recovering them.

Will be published once a week, at the low rate of 25 cents per annum, to mail subscribers, payable invariably in advance.

SINGLE COPIES FIVE CENTS.

Agents forwarding \$5, will be entitled to three copies sent to their order, and in proportion for more.

An extra will be published at any time, either by day or night, if desired, containing descriptions of recently stolen money, drafts or goods, and the thieves suspected, which will be instantly forwarded to our numerous correspondents throughout the Union, and to all mail subscribers.

Advertisements.—The large circulation of this popular sheet, and its rapid increase, renders it the most desirable medium for advertising in the United States, as its extent of readers and circulation are already superior to any weekly periodical issued in this city. The terms for advertising are:

Twenty lines—one time	\$1 00
Every subsequent insertion	50
Ten lines—one time	50
Every subsequent insertion	25

NOTICE.—It is requested that all communications for the purpose of obtaining or giving information respecting supposed offenders, or stolen property, may bear the signature of the person sending or requiring the same, and be addressed to the Editors named below.

GG—All letters, to insure prompt attention, must be post paid, and addressed to CAMP & WILKES, Editors and publishers, 37 Centre street, between Chambers and Duane streets, New York.

Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1846, by EDWIN K. CAMP and GEORGE WILKES, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.

LIVES OF THE FELONS.

No. 8.

HENRY THOMAS,

Alias Thomas Dean, alias James Mitchell,
THE BURGLAR AND MURDERER.

The above-named remarkable criminal is an American by birth, and was born in 1815, of respectable parents, in one of the middle States. At the age of fourteen he was put out to work on a farm, but at the end of the first year, finding himself in possession of a sum of \$30, the proceeds of his wages, he yielded to the persuasions of a young acquaintance, and the incitements of his own roving disposition, and set out to seek his fortune in one of those vagrant expeditions, which so frequently ruin young men of good parts and ardent imaginations.

After having travelled about four hundred miles westward, the young adventurers found themselves completely destitute of money, and were obliged to hire themselves out to work, at the rate of ten dollars a month. But this laborious finale to their expedition did not consort with the notions of either of the runaways, and at the end of two months, Thomas's companion, who had been continually evincing his discontent, said that he would work no longer; that he knew how to make money a great deal faster and easier than they were then making it, and that he intended to embrace an opportunity which now offered to do so. He then explained to Thomas that he had met with an old acquaintance, whom he had known in a former tramp, who was associated with a band of counterfeiters and coiners, and who would furnish them with trunks to peddle light wares about the country, for the purpose of giving counterfeit coin in exchange; and, in addition to one half of the clear profits on the coin, would pay them \$10 a month for their services. This proposition was promptly rejected by Thomas, whose mind had not yet been sufficiently erased of its early religious principles, to take in such an enormous proposition with any thing but the most unfeigned horror; but his older and more innured companion, could not resist the temptation of the vagrant ease and liberal enjoyment which the offer held out.

The companions separated. Thomas remained at his employer's for a month more, but at the end of that time, fearing that the visits of his friend would either sap his resolutions, or perhaps involve him in suspicion, he resolved to fly from the double danger. He accordingly left the place, and obtained work at a town about forty miles away. He had not remained in his new place for more than three or four months, when he observed an attachment and a growing freedom in one of his employer's daughters, which at length became so marked as to be obvious to many of her female companions. As the circumstances which grew out of this attachment are considered, by Thomas, as having "fixed his destiny and sealed his doom" for life, it will not be improper to give the exact words of his recent confession on the subject, as published by the Rev. David Whitcomb, of Chillicothe, Ohio.

"I had, as I have said before, noticed her advances and her fondness for me, but I was restrained from seeming to notice them, for I wished her well, and loved and respected the family, whose uniform kindness to me I had always deeply appreciated. I was but a youth and could entertain no thought of marriage, and was well aware that an illicit intercourse might lead to the most melancholy results."

After describing an interview in the evening by themselves, which brought them to the very verge of sin, the confession continues.

"The next day, in the afternoon, I proposed to her to take a walk, reminding her of the conversation we had the night before. She was unwilling to go, but proposed to meet me at a certain place—which she did. From this time began an illicit intercourse between us. * * * I lived in these habits of intimacy for about eight months, when"—

After the guilty connection had lasted for the above length of time, the increasing boldness of the youthful delinquents betrayed them to a young man, who stumbled on the place of their temporary concealment, and who, despite Thomas's entreaties, exposed the circumstance to the whole town. In two or three days after its discovery, it came to the ears of the girl's parents. When they first charged her with her crime, she emphatically denied it, but at length, she gave way, in a shower of tears, and confessed the whole.



GEORGE, ALIAS ALFRED MORGAN, THE HOTEL THIEF.

Hearing of this, and not daring to face the just anger of the family, Thomas fled, but was overtaken the next day, at a place twelve miles distant, and brought back,—to his utter astonishment and consternation, on a charge of rape!

The girl had been persuaded to make the charge of ravishment, to save her character, and having once taken the resolution, she, who was sufficiently unprincipled to be guilty of seduction in the first place, was wicked enough to ascend the stand and commit perjury, to cover the consequences of her sin in the second.—Thomas was tried, convicted, and sentenced for his alleged offence, to an imprisonment in the penitentiary for seven years, at hard labor, at the age of sixteen.

The influences which this result had upon his mind, and the general effects of promiscuous imprisonment, especially on the minds of the young, are well described in the following language, from the "confession."

"Grief and sorrow possessed my mind for some time, but when these began to wear away, I became conversant with my fellow prisoners. They told me that my character was gone. That no man could be respectable who had ever been in the penitentiary, and they were not backward in instructing me in the mysteries of roguery.—My conviction (being innocent,) produced in my mind an opposition to the laws. I felt, to some extent, a hatred rather than a reverence for them, and the old adepts in roguery, pointed out so many ways (for a man who had no reason any longer to be scrupulous as to character,) to make an easy living, that I determined to abandon myself to this kind of life on my discharge. My heart was not hardened when I first went to the penitentiary, and I have often thought if there were Houses of Refuge, where such young offenders could be put to get a good trade, and be associated with better society, the result would in many cases be far different than it was in mine."

Thomas remained in the State Prison only seven months and a few days, when some well meaning people who had heard the particulars of his case, and who were fully convinced of his innocence, made urgent intercession with the Executive and procured his pardon.

The remission came too late. It only operated upon bolts and bars, and gave animal liberty, but it did not release the mind. It

could throw a momentary gleam of light on the convict's mind, but it could not cure the mind from the habit of promiscuous imprisonment. When he went to his cell, he was as wicked as when he went to his room.

On leaving the penitentiary, Thomas remained for a few days in the place, waiting for the discharge of a man who was expected soon to be pardoned from the same prison. This man, whom we shall call Barnum, though his name is not mentioned in the confession, was an old offender, and during his imprisonment had attached himself to young Thomas and became his regular associate.—Like all old professional thieves he had a great number of devoted friends outside, and remained in prison in full hope of a speedy pardon.—When the news of the remission of his young friend arrived, he instantly brought him to await his discharge and to share his fortune.—It was in consequence of this request and this agreement that Thomas lingered in the neighborhood. In a short time Barnum came out, and the convicts, old and young, instantly left the place, glad to get away as soon as possible, from the scene of their confinement.

We now find Thomas for the first time, regularly entered into and artful to crime. It was the natural result of the first dereliction of an unauthorized abandonment of a parent's home.

After two or three days travel, during which a thousand plans were concocted by these enthusiastic speculators, they entered a small town on a Saturday afternoon, and stopped at a public house, the bar-room of which they found crowded with several other travellers.—They were desperate. Their meagre funds had dwindled to the lowest ebb, and they must needs replenish them at once, as they had barely enough to pay for their night's lodging and their fare. Barnum, whose practiced eyes never overlooked a point, observed that the landlord in making change, or in putting away money, always applied to a pocket book which was kept in a bureau standing in an adjoining room. He directed the attention of young Thomas to this circumstance, and remarked in a low tone, that if he could only obtain the keys he could get the book without any difficulty.—Thomas, whose vigilance was thus put on the alert, observed every motion of the landlord from this time out with the watchfulness of a cat, and at length having accomplished his first object, told Barnum that the keys, after being used, were invariably placed in a stand drawer near the bureau. There was a bed in the same room, on seeing which, the ingenious knave at once feigned being taken suddenly ill, and begged the privilege of lying down until he should feel better. Having obtained leave, he threw himself on the bed, and Thomas placed himself conveniently at the room door. It was not long before Barnum found an opportunity to take the keys, unlock the bureau drawer, and put them in their former place; having done which, he instantly resumed his position on the bed. Another chance soon offering, the thief again left the bed, and abstracting the pocket book quickly handed it to Thomas, who stood at the middle door, and as quickly resumed his position as before.

Having waited in the house long enough to avoid suspicion, the young rogues seized a favorable moment to slip out unobserved and deposit the prize under a fence by the road side at a few yards distance from the house. Shortly after this Barnum got up, and saying he thought he felt a good deal better, fringed about the bar-room for about an hour, and then said he believed he felt well enough to move on a little farther to his journey's end. Upon this he pulled out a bank note to settle the bill, which movement, they both knew well would be a signal for the discovery of the loan. As was expected, the landlord went for his keys, but behold, when he opened the bureau drawer, the pocket-book was gone! The house was instantly in an uproar, every drawer was

One incident connected with the horrible murder of the Van Ness family, and Gabriel was discharged. One incident connected with the horrible murder of the Van Ness family, deserves to be mentioned. When

National Police Gazette.

SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1846.

THE CROWNING OUTLAGE—RECORDER TALMADGE'S FAREWELL.—Notwithstanding the numerous complaints which the community at large, and ourselves as a portion of the press, have had to make against many of the acts of Frederick A. Talmadge, during his administration as Recorder of the city of New York, we were desirous of writing him a kindly valedictory on his departure from the bench. However questionable the propriety of such an expression might have been considered, we have been relieved from the responsibility of its assumption, by the course which he has seen fit to pursue in the few weeks which have constituted the termination of his official career.

It is not our present business to inquire what peculiar interest his ex-Honor may have had in the system of straw bail, to which he has been such a kindly and encouraging foster-father, for we do not mean to lead surmise beyond the verge of charity; but as conservators of the rights of the community, so far as the just administration of criminal jurisprudence is concerned, we claim the privilege of canvassing such acts of high officials, as can only be prevented from repetition, by general reprehension.

In accordance with this duty, we denounced the release, on visionary bonds, of Andros, the counterfeiter, and of Champion, the hotel thief, by Recorder Talmadge, some few weeks ago, and in pursuance of the same right we now hold up to the unqualified condemnation of the public, the discharge of JOHN A. CANTER, by the same high functionary.

If Canter were some obscure and undistinguished criminal, and not a felon whose character and whose enormous crimes had been made the subject of repeated chronicles and judicial investigation, we might imagine an excuse, even for a man of the ex-Recorder's large experience and accurate knowledge of human nature, in turning the rascal loose in the eleventh hour of his official sway. Nay, even with all this against him, did not the recent and continuous admonitions of public indignation, stand so unmistakably recorded against those invasions and perversions of a beneficent provision of the constitution, in the two immediately preceding cases, to which we have above referred, (and numerous other infractions of the same kind) we might still regard the bailing of Jack Canter as a careless exercise of power, and tolerable, because the positions assumed had not been before expressly and universally denounced. But stripped of even these faint shadows of excuse, nothing can be introduced to soften "the dark and grained timber" of the transaction. Canter, though young, has been for years one of the principal master counterfeiters in the United States, and from the comprehensiveness, the extent, the dangerous depth of his designs, may fairly be considered as the hair, *par excellence*, of the mantle which fell from the shoulders of Smith Davis, the veritable "king of the moneyackers," on his incarceration in the State prison, in 1838.

For some weeks previous to his late arrest, we, in connection with the Independent Police of the city, had been hunting him both in New Jersey and in this city for various heavy offences committed in both states. He was a fugitive from justice who had worn out the exertions of the Tombs department. The efforts of the Chief of Police and his force had been frequently called in requisition to arrest his operations, and at length, by the untiring, the faithful and the ingenious exertions of N. B. Mountfort and other officers of the Jefferson Market Station, he was finally arrested on the 18th of February last, and lodged in prison, to answer his numerous offences.

The officers then rested from their labors and enjoyed the gratification of having been the humble instruments of a great public service. But the end was not yet come. The law had him fast it is true, but its victim had yet to be carried beyond the shoals of legal diablerie, and justice had yet to run the danger of foundering upon the quicksands of the bench. With a view however, to secure against all these, the autho-

rities at Jefferson Market detained Cantar as long as possible from the Tombs, and at length when obliged to release him to its slippery dangers, sent him down on three full commitments; the two first for passing counterfeit money, in which the bail was set by Justice Roome at \$1000 on each; and the third for being taken in possession of "a large number of steel and copper bank note plates, a press, a large quantity of bank note paper," and a 'boodle' of spurious notes of various denominations, said to amount to \$30,000. On this latter charge the committing magistrate, in view of the character of the man, the nature of the offence, and the positiveness of the evidence, endorsed upon the paper, that—*having considered the matter of bail, he was of opinion that it was a case in which bail should not be taken.* These things, all taken together, afforded a tolerable assurance that the man would be brought to trial, and when had been added to them our public proclamation on Saturday week, that we were getting out a requisition from the Governor of New Jersey for offences committed by Canter in that state, and our protest against any attempt to discharge him until we had time to lodge it against him at the city prison; that assurance appeared sufficiently reliable.

But the community, the interests of justice, and ourselves, were doomed to be baffled and disappointed by the system of straw bail, and on Monday evening, the keeper of the City prison received an order for the discharge of the prisoner on each of the commitments, which was duly signed by "F. A. Talmadge, the Recorder."

The attorney in the case was A. D. Russell, Esq., the bail Joseph M. Shipley, who stated that he was a broker at 35 Wall street, that he resided at 132 Greenwich street, and that he was worth \$8000, over and above his debts.

We are thus particular in regard to this latter portion of the business, because, we are well assured that Canter will never appear for trial, and because, in that event we shall demand to have the bond prosecuted, if it be good, and its maker prosecuted if it be worthless. We do not mean by this to impugn the justification of Mr. Shipley, but we will say, that whoever he may be, he will find it difficult to make the public believe, that his going bail for such a man as Jack Canter, is a justifiable transaction. This is the third time that we, even in our short business career, have been baffled and the laws defrauded, by the vile and infamous system of straw bail, as applied to high criminals whom we have arrested, or in whose arrest we have been interested; and in this view, we feel that we have a peculiar right to protest against the crowning wrong of this latter proceeding. In absence of all excuse for his conduct, we believe the conduct of F. A. Talmadge, in this case to be deserving of public condemnation. Canter was known to have been a fugitive from justice, on two old forfeitures; he was known to have made a desperate effort to escape, by an attempt to dig out of his cell, with a huge case knife, said to have been furnished him by a keeper who is now in prison for the offence; and he was as fairly convicted in a moral sense, by the implements found on him at the time of his arrest, as if he had received the condemnation of a jury. His case, therefore, did not come within the object of bail, and the Recorder knew it. He knew, moreover, that he had no right to bail him in opposition to the decision of the committing magistrate, who knew all the circumstances, except on *habeas corpus* and re-examination of the facts.

He has, however, not cared to observe any form in so outrageous a proceeding, but has bailed Jack Canter in derogation of the law; to the defeat of justice, and in violation of common decency. He should be held responsible in the recollections of the public for this act.

A FAILURE.—A few minutes after the notice had been served upon the keeper of the city prison of the assumption by Judge Scott of the Recordership, an order, signed "F. A. Talmadge" was handed to the keeper for the discharge of James Byers, the clerk who had robbed his employers, at 148 Pearl street, of heavy amounts of goods, and who had confessed his crime. The keeper refused to obey the order, and Master Byers remained in quod. He may be said to have gone in for the last chance.

THE NEW RECORDER.—His Honor Judge Scott, was sworn in as Recorder of the city of New York, on Wednesday afternoon, at half past three o'clock.

DICK COLLARD.—An attempt to bail this celebrated burglar was seriously contemplated on Wednesday last, and might have been successful, had it not been for the information which the deputy, who had charge of the keeper's desk, accidentally obtained while at dinner, that an endeavor would be made to get the commitment in the case during his temporary absence, by applying for it in a hurry to whatever chance deputy (who had received no particular instructions in the matter,) might be attending in his place. Upon learning this news, he cut short his meal and instantly returned. In consequence of this no attempt was made.

IMPORTANT ARRIVAL.—Billy Fish, alias Abby, alias "The Dandy Pickpocket," lately released in New Orleans on straw bail, arrived in this city on Tuesday night last. It is said to be his intention, now that our admirable likeness of his villainous physiognomy has spoiled his business throughout this country, to take his departure for England, in the hope that the change in his personal appearance during the many years that have elapsed since his return from Botany Bay, will enable him to avoid recognition by the officers of the London Police. Alas, Billy is circumvented in this hope also, for several hundreds of our paper containing his accurate physical admeasurement have already been mailed to Europe, and another batch will go by the next steamer, to all of our correspondents in France and England.

Truly there is no peace for the wicked since the National Police Gazette has been in operation.

THE NEW RECORDER.—Recorder Scott took his seat on the bench of the General Sessions on Tuesday last, as an observer of the proceedings.

EXECUTION OF A MURDERER.—The slave Caroline who was convicted of barbarity to her mistress and her children in New Orleans, on the 13th January last, is to expiate her offence upon the gallows this day, in that city. She has become the mother of a child during her imprisonment.

MOVEMENTS FOR THE PARDON OF GEORGE HOWELL, THE NOTORIOUS PICKPOCKET.—We have been informed from a highly respectable source, that great exertions are being made in Philadelphia, to effect the pardon of George Howell from his two-and-a-half year sentence to the Eastern Penitentiary. A thousand dollars, it is said, have already been subscribed by the English gonnauks in Philadelphia, to effect the object, the heaviest contributions to which amount, it also appears, were made by the rich pick-pockets, George Williams alias Slappy, the Old Duke alias Jack Whitehouse, and old Jack Gibson, the latter of whom is well disposed to the offices of friendship, from gratitude for his late miraculous dodge through the loop-holes of Philadelphia law.

In addition to the above, we are also informed, that, according to custom, a certain well-known Philadelphia police officer has been engaged in the business, and was lately sent by the party to Harrisburg, to make arrangements, and to inquire how the land lay. Returning in a short time, he brought word back that the plan was feasible, and would no doubt soon be done, if the whole matter could only be kept snug for a while.

We publish the above for the benefit of his Excellency Governor Shunk, and for the information of those members of Assembly at Harrisburg, to obtain whose influence, the official agent of the thieves will no doubt apply.

CASE OF POTTER.—On Thursday morning, the case of Potter being brought up for decision of Judge Edmonds, whether he should be sent back to the State prison for violating his conditional pardon by remaining in the United States, his Honor decided that the prisoner should be sent back, and gave an opinion at great length, and cited numerous cases to sustain his decision. We understand that the case is to be taken on appeal to Chief Justice Tancy of the Supreme Court of the United States.

TRIAL OF TIRREL.—The trial of Albert J. Tirrel, for the murder of Mary Ann Bickford, commenced at Boston on Tuesday morning, but owing to the late hour in the week at which we received the voluminous report of the first day's testimony, we cannot find room for it at the cost of the exclusion of matter of more immediate importance already in our columns. Next week, however, we shall do justice to the subject, and as the trial promises to be a very long one, the result will not be obtained in several days. The most intense excitement exists in Boston on the subject—an excitement but second to the profound agitation occasioned by the murder of Ellen Jewett, by Richard P. Robinson, to which horrid case it is so near a parallel.

Tirrel appeared in court dressed very neatly, in an olive brown coat, with metal buttons and pocket flaps, black satin vest and black pantaloons. The irons being taken from his wrists, he seated himself in the dock, crossed his hands, holding his cap in his lap, threw one leg over the other and took a brief survey of the crowd around him. He is a good looking young man, twenty-two years of age, with light brown hair, light hazel eyes, and strongly marked regular features. There is nothing very peculiar in his looks. He is six feet and half inch in height, and of rather slender figure. While awaiting the arrival of the Court, his countenance settled into a somewhat pensive expression, though he continued to look about, occasionally, and frequently moved his hands to and from his pantaloons pockets, his face, and head, as if not entirely self-possessed.

At the time of our going to press with this edition we are in possession of all the testimony of the prosecution, which is very circumstantial, and bears fatally against the prisoner.

His counsel intend to show in his defence that the deceased committed the murder during a state of somnambulism, and hence his flight, and all the suspicious circumstances connected with it.

A few days will tell the result, and relieve the public mind of the intense interest which now occupies it.

LIFE OF THOMAS, THE BURGLAR.—We commence this day, an account of the remarkable career of Henry Thomas, alias Dean, recently executed at Scioto, Ohio, for the murder of Frederick Edwards, during the commission of a burglary. The life will be principally gathered from a voluminous confession made by the wretched man, shortly previous to his execution, to his clergyman, Rev. David Whitcomb, and published by George D. Martin, Esq., of Ohio. It is a work replete with interest in all its details, and is well deserving of the attention of all who would trace through its different degrees, the awful destiny of crime.

Thomas was but in his thirty-first year at the time of his miserable end, and during the brief period of his existence, had been for fourteen years actively engaged in crime, ten of which he spent in the different prisons of the country. His career affords a warning to all youth who are wavering on the brink of the first error, which is eminently deserving of the attention of the reflecting mind.

THE OBJECTS OF BAIL.—In commenting upon our article under this title, the Sunday Mercury of the 22d, remarks, that in the laying down the objects of bail "The Police Gazette has a very good understanding of the matter, only it is not in accordance with its practice at the Tombs." We presume the Mercury meant to say the practice at the Tombs. Heaven preserve us from having any thing to do with the bailing business at the Tombs. Experience and the loss of several good round dollars in arresting men who have been subsequently slipped off, have taught us the futility of kicking against the pricks. Since the release of Mitchell on \$500 bail, whom we had twice delivered up as a fugitive from justice, on a charge of burglary, to an amount of \$2,500, we believe the bailing business to belong, by special allowance to Police Justice Drinker.

PUNISHMENT OF A TYRANNOUS UNDERLING OFFICIAL.—Owen Huff, a guard in the penitentiary at Columbus, Ohio, was recently discharged from office for cruelly flogging one of the prisoners, without any authority for so doing.

ACQUITTAL OF JACK GIBSON IN PHILADELPHIA.—In the same week that we find in the Philadelphia papers the conviction and sentence, for three years, of a poor dying wretch, for the offence of shielding himself from the severity of heaven under the roof of a relation, we behold the acquittal of old Jack Gibson, the English pickpocket, who escaped to this country from Botany Bay, and who, in his infamous professional career, has served many years in our prisons. We may learn in these two results the whole philosophy of wealth and poverty.—Great Heaven! look upon the contrast!

Jack Gibson had been tried before on the same offence, and on the clearest testimony—testimony of own admissions—and testimony too, by the loser of the money, (repeated on the second trial) that the old rogue had called upon him and offered back the money with a bonus, not to prosecute for the theft. Here was evidence enough to convict any one but an old English thief, who knew the value of money, and who knew, alas, the truth of the maxim, that "any thing can be proved or disproved, if one only gets witnesses enough."

Time, money, perseverance, and ingenious villany, must tell in some way or other, and by dint of the unceasing exercise of all these combined qualities and powers, Jack Gibson escaped. The Philadelphia jugglers concerned in the matter, are welcome to the result. They are welcome too, to the money and reputation they have made by it, and they are likewise welcome to the contemplation of the contrast afforded between this and the case of Wm. Lanning, the dying outcast. The thief had the assistance and sympathy of the whole police, who swarmed like bees around the honey of his purse; while the latter, though his condition would have moved a stone, remained deserted and forlorn, and only experienced their tender mercies in having the State prison awarded to him for his tomb.

THE LOWER POLICE VS. THE MILK OF THE COCOA-NUT.—The annual report of the Comptroller, among other things, furnishes a statement of the fines paid into the city treasury during the year from each police district, and very significantly contrasts the different sums with the number of vagrants committed at the several places. By this it appears that the number of vagrants committed during the past year at

THE TOMBS

Was 1974—fines paid in the Treasury, \$499 23

JEFFERSON MARKET POLICE.

Number of vagrants committed since August 1845 - - - - - 196

Fines paid in - - - - - \$598 62

ESSEX MARKET POLICE.

Number of vagrants committed - - - - - 339

Fines - - - - - \$4,567 37

It is true that the number of vagrants committed at the different stations do not afford an accurate admeasurement of the revenues of the various offices, but they furnish a fair general estimate of the amount of business done, and the returns into the city treasury should be in due proportion. It is plain by the above statement, that the Lower Police, at the Tombs, does six times the amount of business than the largest of the other two, while its returns are nine times less. Why this should be, is not quite so apparent to rational philosophy or the doctrine of equations.

The natural conclusion, upon comparing the above results, would appear to be, that either the magistrates at the upper offices are most villanously just; or that the functionaries at the lower station are most marvelously unfortunate. There are, however, other ways of solving the problem, and the most ready and correct solution may, perhaps, be found in the desperate tenacity with which all the incumbents of the lower station cling to their offices, though the salaries are the same and the dignities are equal.

All these things mean something, and go a long way towards accounting for the milk of the cocoa-nut. The fault lies somewhere. Some say it is in the cupola of the building, while others insist that it goes further towards the foundation, and lies in the bottom of the prison soup boiler. Time, however, will tell; but in the mean time we must keep our eyes open.

MARCH OF CIVILIZATION.—Notwithstanding the number of murders which we record in this day's paper, we are obliged to leave out eleven, for which we can find no room.

RECENT ARRIVALS OF ENGLISH THIEVES.—COMMENCEMENT OF THE SPRING CAMPAIGN.—Since the river has opened, and the genial breezes of the South are warming the spring business into life, the old English professional thieves, who, during the winter, have been scattered throughout the Southern sections of the country, following the course of the Kean's, availing themselves of the crowds in the Southern race courses, the throngs at the hotels, and the excitements of the Oregon question in Washington, have returned and are returning to New-York in eager and ravenous droves. The principal of those at present in this city, whose numbers are swelled by the late arrivals, are Jack Roach, Tom Conroy, Toah, the Big Frenchman, alias "Uncle Tommy," the patriarch of the pickpockets, Bill Jones, alias Black Bill, Charley Roper, Bob the wheeler, and Bob Pinkerton.

In addition to the above, the celebrated George Slappy, alias George Williams; the Old Duke, alias Jack Whitehouse, Jack Simpson, alias Brumby, Jack Roberts, alias Tobacco Jack and Jack Hatfield may be daily expected. It is altogether likely that in the latter swarm will come old Jack Gibson, lately slipped through the meshes of the Philadelphia Quarter Sessions, for picking a pocket of a sum of \$250.

It will be seen by the above, that the thieves anticipate an unusually large spring business, and with their prospects, the expectation of the pawnbrokers who will profit by them, rise in a corresponding degree.

MORE WORK OF THE ABORTIONISTS.—As a servant girl residing at No. 3 Rivington street, was going out of the basement door to the street on Saturday night, a bundle rolled against her, which on examination, contained a dead female infant, newly born. The Coroner was called to hold an inquest on the body, and a post mortem examination being made by Dr. Holmes, it was concluded that the child had been born alive, and that its death had been caused by suffocation, but whether intentional or not of course remains a matter of conjecture.

Is it not more than likely that the body of this "birth strangled babe" comes from Madame Restell's den, and is the offspring of one of her guilty and unhappy victims of seduction. An honest child-bed needs no such tragedy as this, and no mother could escape inquiry as to the disposal of a full born child, except shielded from discovery by the mysterious secrecy of an abortionist's den. Restell is yet in daily practice of her murderous profession, as the numerous dead and dying infants, who are weekly sprinkled about the city, prove. How much longer is she to be allowed to outrage Heaven, decency, and the laws, by living unchecked and unrebuked among us?

DISCHARGE OF AN ALLEGED CASE OF FALSE PRETENCES.—We have received a long communication in relation to an individual who was discharged on Monday last, from a complaint for false pretences, by Justices Osborne and Drinker, of the Tombs. Our correspondent complains, that the newspapers, for some reason or other, have purposely misrepresented the affair, and encloses two long lists of various mercantile houses in the city, with whom he is said to have had dealings, and to whom our correspondent refers us for a thorough knowledge of his character, and of his mode of doing business. An unusual press of other matters have forbidden our attention to the subject this week, but if on due investigation, we find our correspondent to be correct, we will do full justice in the premises, in our next.

JACK GIBSON.—Now that Jack Gibson has been allowed to work his way out of the consequences of picking Mr. Mathew's pocket, it may not be improper to inquire of the Philadelphia authorities, whether they intend to prosecute him for attempting to compound a felony, by endeavoring to compromise the case for money, as testified to by Mr. Mathews during the trial? We ask this merely out of idleness and not from any notion of its being done!

BARBIERE INDICTED.—Barbiere, who was arrested for shooting at, and wounding Lockwood, a lawyer of this city, a few days ago, was indicted on Tuesday by the Grand Jury of the Oyer and Terminer.

THE ATROCITIES ON BOARD THE SHIP TORY.—TRIAL OF CAPTAIN JOHNSTONE.—We publish to-day, from our foreign files, the finale of the horrible butcheries committed by Captain Johnstone, on the officers and crew of the East India ship Tory. Surprise would be but a light term for the sensation which the result of his trial must excite in every mind. It is rather deserving of a shudder of horror, but little less in its appalling measure, than that which was aroused on the first recital of its fiendish barbarism. Clearly convicted of every point, of every charge,—of the deliberate murder of two of his mates, and one of his seamen,—of the cutting and maiming the rest of his crew with the demonic fury of an incarnate fiend, he has been acquitted by a jury of his country. Acquitted, too, on the ground of his insanity, upon the mere proof that he was drunk during his various barbarities, and that he was made so, by anxiety of mind on account of the shortness of provisions, and a supposed mutinous disposition on the part of his crew. No particle of evidence was offered as to his alienation of mind, to offset the tremendous counter fact that he had been fully capable of working his vessel through a long and dangerous navigation; but the jury, on the bare declaration of a hired counsel, that the murderer must necessarily have been insane, because no man in his senses could have been capable of such inhuman horrors, toss up their hands, shut their eyes to the record, and forego their own common sense, to turn the monster back upon the world. We do not envy any of these jurymen their feelings ten minutes after cool reflection returned to their besotted minds. We can scarcely contemplate the case with any degree of moderation, for the outrage justifies a corresponding excess of condemnation. It is a case alone for horror, and the sickened mind can turn from its mischievous results and dwell with tolerable satisfaction on the less dangerous code of Lynch law!

LOVE VS. INSANITY.—A somewhat romantic and rather laughable affair took place on Monday last at the Tombs. It appears that one of the daughters of a wealthy farmer of Keyport, New Jersey, whose name is Henrietta, and whose age is twenty-two, became enamored of a raw looking Irishman named William Patterson, who was employed by her father as a gardener. This gallant youth eloped with Miss Henrietta on Sunday night, and arrived by the steamboat Independence in this city, at about 1 o'clock on Monday afternoon, and from thence proceeded to the house of his cousin, also named Patterson, No. 55 Robinson street. Then they started in company with their cousin, to No. 200 Mulberry street, and were married by the Rev. Mr. Hoyt, and returned back again to Robinson street to spend the honeymoon; when, who, to their astonishment, should step in, but her father with two police officers, who at once conducted them both to the Tombs. The father contended that his daughter was insane; consequently not accountable for the step she had taken.

While at the Police, the lady clung with convulsive earnestness to her bridegroom, declaring that no earthly power should separate them, but having softened down, the fair fugitive consented to place herself under the care of Mrs. Foster the excellent matron of the female department of the Tombs, until a commission of *de lunatico inquirendo* could issue to establish or reject her sanity. On the following day the parties were brought before Judge Daly at the Common Pleas, who, after hearing the testimony of several physicians, decided she was insane, and made an order that she be taken to the Bloomingdale Lunatic Asylum.

MORAL REFORM.—The bill for the punishment of seduction and adultery as criminal offences, will pass the Assembly. This must be deeply gratifying to every lover of moral reform. Fornication should have been added to the bill, and then it would have given the public of New-York a peculiar satisfaction.

THE GREEN COUNTY TRAGEDY.—What has become of the case of Johnson, the murderer of Mrs. Bolt and the abductor of Mrs. Burdick? Will any of our friends in Green county furnish us with information in relation to this affair?

STRAW BAIL.—The outrageous system of straw bail as practiced largely at the Tombs, and recently by a functionary of much higher authority than the Police Justice, has excited the complaints of the community to a pitch that oversteps restraint, and the press have universally and unqualifiedly denounced all those whose hands have been stained with the mire of its infamy. In this state of things many modes have been suggested to remedy the evil, none of which, however, seem to be adapted to the necessities of the emergency, calculated to accomplish the desired reform. One writer proposes that the magistrates who are guilty of such wilful carelessness or corrupt motives, should take insufficient bail from such persons, and the famous characters as regular bail takers, should be held criminally responsible. We do not record this proposal our assent. It is true, indeed, that punishment might be highly deserved by Justice Drinker, for his conduct in the Mitchell case, for instance, in bailing a fugitive from justice in a sum five times less than the amount of his burglary, but we would rather that he should go free of any punishment, than that an obstacle should be thrown in the way of an unfortunate and innocent man in getting bail.

The *True Sun*, on Monday last, in an article on the above subject, makes the following suggestion, through a correspondent:—

"Let a suitable number of persons be appointed, whose duty it shall be to inquire whether the person offered as bail is really worth the required amount; and let it be lawful to receive bail from no one who has not the amount offered, in good real estate, regularly recorded, and standing in his name; or other securities equally as good; so that when a prisoner offers a person as bail, the examiners shall make the proper inquiries and searches; and if found to possess the necessary qualifications, then to be accepted; and if not, then the Judge, Recorder, or whoever presides on the bench, to demand of the prisoner new bail; and the prisoner to be kept in custody until satisfactory bail is obtained."

We do not agree with the views of the above, because it would tend to shut from the privilege of bail every poor man who had not the good fortune to possess a devoted friend in a holder of real estate. By the above regulation, also the caprice of a magistrate could keep a man whose innocence might be perfectly apparent, in prison for several days, while this novel Court of Inquiry ran through all the circumstances of the worldly condition of every one of his friends. It would, in short, be vexatious in its operation, and perverse in its tendency, and would likewise have the effect of confining the whole of the benefits of the constitutional privilege of bail upon the rich, and of denying them to the poor.

We are of opinion that the law reaches and covers the bail business sufficiently already, and all that we want to speedily abolish the infamies of straw bailing practice is a rigid prosecution for perjury of every person who falsely testifies as to his property, and the immediate prosecution of every forfeited recognizance. A stringent course of this kind would soon make some of the stereotyped and perjured bail masters skip, and would teach others, who put actual property out at lottery for the enormous premiums offered them by incarcerated knaves, that the business of straw bail is the most dangerous description of speculation they can invest their money in. We propose no experiment, unless the strict enforcement of the laws, now in the present state of things be considered such. We feel satisfied that the cure lies in the hands of our present District Attorney, and we hope now that he is fairly warm in the harness, he will set himself about it.

In case he acts upon our suggestions, we would recommend the propriety of his communicating with John Porter, of West street, who bailed Andros, the counterfeiter, and Jo. Atkinson, who went security for the appearance of Champion, the hotel thief—both of whom forfeited their recognizance at the February term.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—At the request of our correspondent "H." the writer of the sketches of "Prison Life and Prison Discipline," we wish to correct a typographical error which appeared in the conclusion of the last sketch. The line which reads, "In nine cases out of ten the man who has the 'cat' ordered him has been far advanced in Phthisis Pulmonalis."—should, as it applies to the sick patients in the hospital of the prison, read—In nine cases out of ten a man who has a cat ordered him, &c.

IN PRESS
AND SHORTLY TO BE PUBLISHED
THE LIVES OF THE FELONS,
OR THE
AMERICAN CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

The first number of the "LIVES OF THE FELONS, OR AMERICAN CRIMINAL CALENDAR," comprising the wonderful histories of James Honeyman, alias Smith, the celebrated bank robber; Bob Sutton, James Stevens, Jim Holdgate, Jack Reed, and Charles and James Webb, the notorious burglars and forgers, and Tom Conroy, George Howell, Cupid, &c. &c., the renowned pick-pockets, is now in press, and will shortly be ready for publication.

This will be a work of unusual interest, and will be the first of a series of criminal records that will form a standard work for this country, of the same character and objects, as the celebrated "NEWGATE CALENDAR," for England.

The "Lives of the Felons" have excited a deep and extensive interest among all classes of readers. They will, therefore, be revised, corrected and enlarged, and presented to the public in a handsome octavo form, of 96 pages, illustrated by numerous descriptive engravings of superior merit, which are now in preparation, in addition to those which have already illustrated the pages of our paper. The price of the work will be 25 cents, and those who wish to obtain it will do well to subscribe at our office, as the first edition will be limited.

Booksellers and news agents, throughout the country, will please forward their orders at as early a period as possible, to

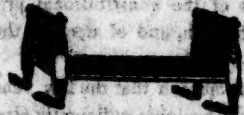
CAMP & WILKES,

Editors of National Police Gazette,
No. 27 Centre street, New York.

BURGESS, STRINGER & CO.
222 Broadway.

H. LONG & BROTHER,

Bookstellers Agents, No. 30 Ann street.



**LINDLEY'S IMPROVED PATENT PREMIUM
BEDSTEADS.**

Proof against Bed Bugs!

At Gardner's Cabinet and Upholstery Warehouse,
No. 22 Gold street, one door from Bookman
street, New York.

The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the public to the above invaluable article of furniture. The great improvements in the strength and durability of the frame is such as to place them far in advance of every thing of the kind now in use.

This improvement received the highest premiums awarded at the late Fair of the American Institute in October, 1843, and 1844.

They combine great strength and durability, stand firm, are put up and taken down in one minute, and the joints, being so perfectly tight and secure, afford no resting place for any of the nocturnal family.

The undersigned will also keep on hand other Bedsteads. Branch's Patent Iron Dovetail he would recommend as a good article; also the well-known Windsor Bedstead, with sackling bottom.

Also, Moody & Eastman's Elevating SPRING Bed, a most delightful article for the comfort and repose of any, either in sickness or health.

The Bedsteads of the undersigned are manufactured of the best materials, of Black Walnut, Mahogany, Maple, &c., and of every variety of pattern, which cannot fail to please the most fastidious.

Mattresses, Pillasters, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, made to order, and warranted to be filled with such hair, feathers, &c. as represented.

Orders from the South, Hotel keepers and families, respectfully solicited. Having a large manufactory, orders for any number can be filled at the shortest notice.

WM. C. GARDNER, Agent.

\$30 REWARD—LOST OR STOLEN ON SUNDAY night, the 8th inst., in or near the Baptist Church in Stanton street near Carle's, a purple pocket book, containing \$108 in bank bills, a note for \$5, drawn by Saver & Brother, in favor of John May; a due bill for \$20, drawn by S. Shafer, in favor of John May; two 10's Greenwich Bank, six 5's Butcher's & Drovers' Bank, one 20 Oliver Lee Bank, the balance in fives on the Honesdale Bank, except two ones. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving the same at this office or at 45 Orchard street, or at 263 Grand street, New York.

PEDLARS AND COUNTRY DEALERS can be supplied with Seidlitz and Soda Powders—Inks, blue and black—Hair Oil, Bear's and Macassar—Essences, Perfumery, India Inks, &c., at No. 29 Center street, (next door to "National Police Gazette Office") of a superior kind, and at liberal prices.

FINE WATCHES,

SILVER SPOONS AND JEWELRY.

THE subscriber respectfully invites the attention of purchasers of Watches, Silver Ware, Jewelry and Spectacles, to his stock, which will be found, in all respects, as good and as cheap as at any other establishment in the city. Gold and Silver Watches from the most celebrated makers warranted correct time keepers, and most fashionable patterns; will be sold for cash at a very small advance from manufacturers' prices. Sterling Silver spoons, Sugar Tongs, Butter Knives, &c. &c., of every variety of pattern and superior finish, as low as goods of equal quality can be bought, and neatly engraved, (four or less letters,) without extra charge. Gold chains, Gold Penalls, and Jewelry, of every description, at low prices.—prices always corresponding with the quality of the article. Also, Gold and Silver Spectacles manufactured and for sale at wholesale and retail. All in want of this most useful and necessary article will find it greatly to their advantage to call. Spectacles of every description repaired, and new glasses set to old frames to fit any condition of sight. Particular attention paid to repairing all kinds of Watches and Jewelry, and charges moderate.

GEORGE W. PRATT,
76 Chatham-street.

INDEPENDENT POLICE OFFICE,
No. 43 Centre-street, New York.

THE undersigned most respectfully informs the citizens of New York that they have established an office at the above-mentioned place, for the purpose of transacting both Criminal and Civil business. They will devote their undivided attention to the recovery of all kinds of property which has been obtained by False Pretence, Forgery, Burglary, or by any other dishonest means, and are always ready, at a moment's warning, to travel to any part of the United States. They are grateful for the patronage already received, and from their long experience in Police business, feel assured that they will continue to do as they already have done—giving full satisfaction to Banking Institutions, Insurance Companies, Merchants, and Citizens generally.

They will receive communications from any part of the United States or Europe, and will promptly attend to the same in strict confidence and with despatch.

GEORGE R. ELYEA,
WM. E. BARRETT,
RANSOM BENNETT,
JOHN LALOR.

FITS! FITS!!

IVAN'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT—An infallible remedy for Epileptic Fits or Falling Sickness, Convulsions, &c.—This medicine which is purely vegetable, is the only remedy that has ever been discovered which will positively cure this hitherto invulnerable disease. It is well known, from time immemorial, physicians have pronounced Epileptic Fits incurable. It has baffled all their skill, and the boasted power of all medicine, and consequently thousands have suffered through a miserable existence, and at last yielded up their lives upon the altar of insanity. This is no fiction, as the paternal feelings of innumerable hearts will bear testimony. And with all deference to the opinions of physicians, the learned and great we say positively, Epilepsy can be cured.—We care not of how long standing, or what are the effects produced by it, it can be cured. The Vegetable Extract is all powerful in curing this dread scourge of the human family—hundreds have been cured, and the certificates of many may be seen at the principal office, 184 Grand street, N. Y. where the afflicted are invited to call and have their cases examined, and advice given free of charge. Let those who doubt the efficacy of the Vegetable Extract, or who think their case is hopeless, let such call upon the following persons, who have either been cured or are now using the medicine.

Mrs. Jane Bennett, whose son was afflicted for eight or nine years with Epileptic Fits, was cured by using the Vegetable Extract—call and see her at 171 Grand st.

Mr. Jacob Fouty, who was afflicted for four years with Epileptic Fits, was cured by using the Vegetable Extract; call and see him at 174 Delancy street. Mrs. Eleanor W. Kief was afflicted for twenty years with Epileptic Fits, and was cured by using the Vegetable Extract; call and see her at Yorkville. Mr. Wm. H. Farrells, who has been afflicted for twenty-three years with Epileptic Fits, is now using the Vegetable Extract; call and see him at 119 Broome street. And numerous others may be called on if desired.

P. S.—The Extract together with the necessary Medicine, with full directions, are carefully packed in boxes for transportation. Prices \$3, \$17 and \$34. Single bottle with necessary medicine, \$3.

Ivan's Vegetable Anti-Bilious Pills, for removing all morbid and corrupt humors, and purifying the blood. Price 25 cents per box.

DRS. IVAN & HART, Proprietors.
37 Principal Office 184 Grand st., N. York. 28 1y

HOVER'S INKS.

THE superiority of the above Inks obtained for them at the late FAIR of the AMERICAN INSTITUTE, in the City of New York the FIRST PREMIUM, over those of any other manufacture exhibited; they are also strongly recommended by the various heads of Departments and Officers in Washington. The recommendations heretofore obtained for Hover's Inks, had determined the subscriber not to contend for the Premium at the late Fair, until it was suggested that fear had induced him to come to that conclusion, when an assortment of the various sized bottles were taken from the retail shelves and deposited, without any previous preparation, and to the above effect.

For sale by all the principal Stationers in the United States, and by the manufacturers' agent,

GEORGE F. NESBITT,

Cor. of Wall and Water Streets, N. Y.,
Who is prepared to supply the trade at as low prices and upon as reasonable terms as the manufacturer.

PREMIUM BOOTS.

FINE FRENCH BOOTS FOR \$3 50.

City made, and for style and durability, they are equal to those sold in other stores for \$5. Fine French Premium Imperial Dress Boots for \$4 50, equal to those now in other stores for \$6 or \$7, at Young & Jones' French Boot and Shoe Manufactory, one of the most fashionable establishments in this city. Our Boots having been judged in the late Fair at Nible's, are said to be the best Boots for the price ever sold in this country. Also, a superior new style French Dancing Gaiters and Overshoes, constantly on hand.

4 Ann-street, near Broadway, N. Y.

RED OR GREY HAIR.

IT IS PERHAPS A COMMENDABLE DECEPTION to give a beautiful color to the hair, if Nature has not done so—or hide premature grey curls and locks. Some prefer a jet black, others a glossy auburn. In either case the "Italian Hair Dye" will accomplish this without even soiling the skin. It is used by hundreds of our fashionables with approbation. Prepared and sold by A. P. SANDS & CO., Chemists, 273 Broadway, corner Chamber st. Sold also at 79 Fulton street, and 77 East Broadway. Price 50 cents.

THE LANCET, FOR 1846.

The American Publishers of the LONDON LANCET are enabled to announce to their numerous Subscribers and the Public a more definite Prospectus of the contents of the forthcoming Volumes than has been hitherto given. The February and March Numbers will contain the

**REMAINING LECTURES OF MR. LISTON'S COURSE
ON OPERATIVE SURGERY,
AND DISEASES AND ACCIDENTS REQUIRING OPERATIONS.**

THE SUBJECTS TREATED ARE—

Lithotomy in the Male. Diseases of the Female Genital and Urinary Organs. Ligature of Iliac, Femoral Arteries, Saphena Vein. Bursal Tumours. Amputation of the Toes, Foot, Leg, Thigh. Concluding Remarks.

This valuable course will be immediately followed by another, delivered by the same distinguished Surgeon, on

DISEASES OF THE URINARY ORGANS.

In our March Number

**WILL BE COMMENCED A SERIES OF FIVE LECTURES,
ILLUSTRATED BY ENGRAVINGS,**

ON

FRACTURES AND DISLOCATIONS,

BY DR. GEORGE O. JARVIS,

SURGEON TO THE FREE-STONE QUARRY, PORTLAND, CONNECTICUT, UNITED STATES.

In which Lectures will be explained, new modes of treating these injuries, founded on Anatomy, Physiology, and the Laws of Mechanics.

The course was delivered at the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital, Charing-cross, London, in November last.

Arrangements are also in progress, with every prospect of their successful completion, for the publication of

A COURSE OF LECTURES,

BY ONE OF THE FIRST PHILOSOPHERS OF EUROPE,

ON PHYSICS,

OR NATURAL PHILOSOPHY,

ILLUSTRATED BY UPWARDS OF

ONE THOUSAND ENGRAVINGS

And a great variety of other original matter, of much scientific professional interest. The Yearly Subscription Price of THE LANCET is Five Dollars. Those Remitting Eight Dollars will be entitled to the Vols. for 1846, in addition to the present year.

CHOICE BOOKS RECENTLY PUBLISHED.

MODERN COOKERY, IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

ILLUSTRATED WITH NUMEROUS ENGRAVINGS.

Price \$1—bound.

The above work has already run through several editions, both here and in London. Unlike many books on this department of domestic economy, it will be found practical in every one of its pages. Every receipt herein given has been tested with the most minute exactness, and there are hints, observations and advice on household economy, that none can take up without interest and profit.

A TREATISE ON

DISEASES OF THE SEXUAL ORGANS.

BY EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D.

Price \$1—bound.

The time is gone by wherein punctilious or maxims sentiment would dictate it to be little less than criminal to examine our own nature and physiological condition. In the department of which the above work treats will be found matter, not only of great value to the practitioner, but of still greater to the enquiring private citizen. The language is plain and cleared of technical obscurity, and we have already testimony from various quarters, that there is advice and direction contained in it that has proved of the utmost service to the non-medical reader. It is the best, as it is the plainest treatise on sexual diseases that has ever been published.

A BOOK KNOWN, BUT KNOWN TO FAME.

OLD SAINT PAUL'S,

A TALE OF—

THE FIRE AND THE PLAGUE.

By WILLIAM HARRISON AINSWORTH.—With numerous Illustrations.

Price 50 Cents.

This graphic and forcibly written book, confessedly the happiest from the above gifted author's pen, is now presented for the first time, without interpolation or abridgment. Hitherto, the work has been done much injustice; in the present edition the public will find a fac simile of the London copy, including the whole of the descriptive engravings, which add so much to its beauty and illustrate so well its many scenes. Those who choose can now secure a perfect copy, but the edition cannot last long.

JACK MALCOLM'S LOG,

OR SKETCHES OF ADVENTURE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

Price, 25 Cents.

This romantic and exciting Story is adapted from the celebrated historical fiction, "Vie et Aventures de Jean Davys" by Alexander Dumas, Lord Byron, Sir Robert Peel, Cruel, Ali Pacha of Janina, and other well known characters figure prominently. Indeed it is one of the best novels in existence.

BURGESS, STRINGER & CO.,

222 Broadway, cor. Ann street.

Webber, 609 Hudson street; Evans & Hart, 184 Grand street; Mrs. Booth, Brooklyn, 6 Market street; R. Dennison, South Brooklyn, 15 Atlantic; Mrs. Tarrier, Williamsburgh; James Wilson, Jersey City.

Brandreth's Pills are 26 cents per box, with full di